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The hidden hazard of traffic safety

By Gary Poynter
(First of two parts)

After roll call, the traffic officer goes to his police vehicle and prepares to go on patrol. After getting to his vehicle, he arranges his essential equipment in the same place every day so that his complicated job of law enforcement can be a little less complicated. Flashlight here, clipboard there, citation pad at arm's reach. The daily routine changes little, year in and year out.

As a traffic officer he is responsible for writing citations for violations of the traffic code, but primarily he focuses on the most common code violation: speeding. In addition to his visual observation of traffic offenses, the traffic officer employs a piece of equipment to detect speed violators that is universal to all police departments: traffic radar. Traffic radar units are manufactured by at least six different companies and come in a variety of shapes and sizes, but they are still basically the same in that they produce low-level microwave radiation and low-power electromagnetic fields.

The last part of the traffic officer's

ritual before he leaves on patrol is to start the car and then calibrate the radar unit so that it is working properly. As he leaves the parking lot of the police station, he probably has been given little information from his department or from the radar manufacturer to indicate that during the time he uses the radar unit he is exposing himself to a potentially hazardous situation.

During his shift he will use the radar

very subtle and insidious — indeed, many believe the units to be harmless. However, of the officers who have been exposed to these devices for years, many feel differently. Not only do these officers feel differently, some people in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have stated that exposure to microwave radiation and radio-frequency radiation is potentially cancerous. After a two-year review of literature (primarily a

probable human carcinogens. Class C comprises those substances which are possible human carcinogens, and includes methyl chloride, trichlorethane and saccharin.

The report issued by the EPA, entitled "An Evaluation of the Potential Carcinogenicity of Electromagnetic Fields," carried the recommendation of OHEA and EPA staff to the White House Office of Policy Development,

temporary sterility. This notion sent many sailors to the radar shack on-board ship to have their testicles irradiated prior to going ashore.

For many years it was felt that unless there was a thermal reaction to the radiation from radar, there was little chance of danger to humans. Paul Brodeur, author of "The Zapping of America and Currents of Death," refers to this notion as the English Muffin Theory. In other words, if you don't turn brown or get warm, everything is all right. However, in many countries around the world, particularly in Eastern Europe, some scientists believe that exposure to microwave radiation at a non-thermal level is dangerous. Traffic radar produces a signal in the radio-frequency spectrum that is classified as a microwave and generally expressed in gigahertz (billions of cycles per second). For example, most traffic radar units used in the United States are in the radio-frequency range of 10.525 gigahertz. The intensity of the beam of microwave and other electromagnetic radiation is customarily expressed in

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"The traffic officer who uses the radar device is exposed to microwave radiation for hours every day over a period of weeks, months and years."

unit for most of his eight hours, and in doing so he will expose himself to the unit's microwave radiation and electromagnetic fields. In thousands of research experiments, it has been shown repeatedly that long-term exposure to microwave radiation and electromagnetic fields can have potentially devastating biological effects on the exposed organism.

A Class-C Carcinogen?

The effects from the radar units are

review of epidemiological studies) the Office of Health and Environmental Assessment (OHEA) and the EPA staff recommended that radio-frequency and microwave radiation be labeled a Class C carcinogen. In 1986 the EPA issued guidelines to help rank suspected carcinogenic agents in a hierarchy of descending level of human threat. Class A represents human carcinogens, and includes asbestos and vinyl chloride. Class B, which includes PCB's, DDT, creosote and formaldehyde, represents

which later deleted it from the report.

The English Muffin Theory

Radar was introduced during World War II and used primarily in England to warn of approaching enemy aircraft. It was known that the early radar units produced heat to tissue, and on those damp nights along the English coast the radar operators would lie in front of the radar antenna to keep warm. Later it was discovered that radiation from naval directional radar antennas could cause

Back to basics:

Brown steers NYPD toward new footing

By Jacob R. Clark

New York City Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown's ambitious plan to reorganize the New York Police Department, which he unveiled as part of Mayor David N. Dinkins's "Safe City, Safe Streets" omnibus anti-crime initiative on Oct. 1, will decentralize the department and give it a much-needed boost in patrol strength by hiring thousands of new police officers while civilianizing hundreds of departmental positions now held by police officers.

But more importantly, said Brown in an interview with LEN, the 535-page report outlines "the future of policing in New York City. That future is under the umbrella of community policing."

"Through the report, we made an organizational commitment to move from community policing as a program

in the New York City Police Department to do what's necessary to make it the dominant style of policing for the city," he said.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly added that a "collaborative, cooperative effort between the community and police is what we're shooting for."

Inefficiency & Overspecialization

Brown's intention to put the NYPD on a community policing footing comes as no surprise to those who have followed his career in Portland, Ore., Atlanta and Houston. But when Dinkins asked Brown last August to take a "snapshot" of the NYPD and analyze the staffing needs of the department, what Brown found was an inefficient, overspecialized agency, where officers spent most of their patrol time responding to emergency 911 calls or performing

non-enforcement duties that could be handled just as well by civilians.

"I've made the determination that we're overspecialized and it's time for us to say 'no.' The patrol force is the backbone of the Police Department. We want cops in patrol, in uniform, on the streets of our city and that's going to be our top priority," said Brown.

Officer strength could be increased by 3,124 officers through the civilianization of some jobs now held by police officers, Brown reasoned. Without

civilianization, the department would need 9,603 new officers, he said.

Outcry for More Cops

The numbers are important because of the public outcry and political pressure to put more police on the streets in the wake of increasing crime. Brown's plan calls for the hiring of 3,446 additional officers beyond the 3,063 already budgeted for Fiscal Year 1992. Brown also determined that the department will need to hire about 3,000

civilians, for a total civilian complement of 10,198. The net effect would give the department a 25-percent increase in patrol strength during the next two years, "but probably equally, if not more important, that represents a 54-percent increase in the number of officers assigned to uniformed patrol," said the Commissioner. Daily patrol strength would rise from the current 6,640 officers to 10,227.

Overall, the manpower increases
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The taxman cometh, with his eye on moonlighting Indianapolis-area cops

Moonlighting law enforcement officers in Indianapolis and surrounding Marion County, Ind., who hope to conceal their second incomes from the Internal Revenue Service are being encouraged by the IRS to come clean — or face tax audits and possible penalties and fines for failure to report income.

IRS officials last month began to review the tax records of as many as 1,600 employees of the Indianapolis Police Department, the Marion County Sheriff's Department and suburban police departments who hold second jobs, in an effort to identify those who have failed to report incomes.

"We certainly don't want to point the finger at everyone who's wearing a uniform," said IRS spokeswoman Carolyn Stumpf. "This is really an

educational issue for every law enforcement person. . . and really for that matter, anybody who has income from other sources."

Stumpf told LEN that the effort will be expanded to the state's other metropolitan areas, and if successful, other IRS districts "will pick up on it" and launch similar probes targeting moonlighting law enforcement personnel in other parts of the United States. Stumpf said she envisioned another review in a few years "because people forget and you have new personnel in the area."

"This is not new, and it's not necessarily unusual," said Stumpf, who added that the IRS has in the past targeted workers in other occupations. An initial "testing of the waters" last spring in the Indianapolis area revealed that there was "a significant amount of non-

compliance — in other words, police officers who had second jobs and were not reporting the income," she added. The sample survey of 273 tax returns filed by 214 people indicated that about half of the officers holding a part-time job, mostly in security-related fields, did not report the extra income.

The IRS is not branding the moonlighting police officers as out-and-out tax cheats. "We're not saying this was an intentional or willful situation. It's just that maybe they didn't know or maybe they didn't get the proper documentation from their employers. Or maybe they did know and just were playing the audit lottery, as some people do," explained Stumpf.

Since word of the IRS probe has spread, the IRS has been encouraging
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What They Are Saying:

"We made an organizational commitment to move from community policing as a program in the New York City Police Department to do what's necessary to make it the dominant style of policing for the city."

New York City Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, speaking of his reorganization plan for the NYPD. (1:1)

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — A needle exchange program to stem the spread of AIDS among intravenous drug abusers began in New Haven earlier this month. Officials say 75 percent of the city's AIDS cases are needle-related.

DELAWARE — Police and emergency personnel held a daylong drill at the New Castle County Airport late last month to test response time and procedures for handling the simulated crash of a C-130 transport plane.

MARYLAND — Students at Towson State University have urged campus officials to acquire electronic surveillance equipment and hire more officers to beef up security. The recommendations were spurred by two rapes on campus since July.

NEW JERSEY — Newark International Airport is said to be increasingly appealing to drug traffickers due to the facility's proximity to New York — the nation's largest heroin market — and a recent increase in the number of international flights. A record 11 pounds of heroin was seized at the airport Oct. 7.

NEW YORK — New York City Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown issued new rules Oct. 23 that will require his written approval and a 10-day waiting period on the shipment of guns for sale in the city. The rules, which do not require legislative approval, will take effect at Brown's discretion; no timetable was announced. The rules require distributors to write in advance to the Police Department's License Division for approval to ship guns to dealers in the city. The Police Department will check dealers' licenses and track the contents and quantity of gun shipments. Before a shipment is approved, the department will scrutinize the credentials of the gun shop on the receiving end. The Police Commissioner's written approval will be required before any guns cross city lines. Only antique weapons will be exempted.

Twenty-seven people were arrested late last month following a yearlong undercover investigation of cargo thefts from Kennedy International and LaGuardia airports in New York City. More arrests are expected.

PENNSYLVANIA — Allegheny County District Attorney Robert Colville, whose office is saddled with a backlog of cases and a 60-percent increase in drug arrests in 1990, is said to be considering a plan that enables drug offenders to bypass the court system and go straight into treatment.

The University of Pittsburgh has received an \$8-million grant from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, which will be used to fund a center to study the connection between adolescent alcohol abuse and psychiatric problems in adulthood.

VERMONT — Frank Rosamilia, 22, was ordered held without bond earlier this month in connection with the attempted firebombing of the Stowe police station.

Law enforcement officials say the

state's budget problems are likely to force cuts in State Police patrols and overtime. The state's 14 county sheriffs are facing \$169,000 in mandated budget cuts.

Crime victims can get up to \$10,000 under a new compensation program that began this month. Court fines will be used to fund the program, which will reimburse victims for wages lost due to court appearances, along with other expenses.

Southeast



ALABAMA — An auction of property seized from drug dealers by the U.S. Marshals Service brought in \$6,000 earlier this month. The goods, which included jewelry, fur coats and a 1987 Corvette, were valued at \$34,000.

Heavily tinted vehicle windows must be changed by March 1 to comply with new regulations issued by the state Department of Public Safety. The rule is intended to protect police by enabling them to see occupants and possible weapons in the vehicles.

ARKANSAS — Trumann police Sgt. Eddie Weems was suspended last month pending an investigation of his fatal shooting of a suspect said to have been wielding a knife. Officials said the suspension was standard procedure.

Ex-state trooper Jackie McMullen, 43, was convicted Oct. 24 of marijuana possession and accepting a bribe.

FLORIDA — Two facilities for drug-addicted inmates will be built near Gainesville, state officials said last month. The \$4-million, 384-bed centers will treat inmates on a residential basis for four months.

MISSISSIPPI — Of the 2,333 people who have applied for permission to carry handguns under a new law, officials say 60 will be rejected due to criminal records or time spent in mental institutions.

Former Meridian police officer Willow Thomas, who was fired Nov. 7 for his role in an off-duty fight, says he will appeal the dismissal to the Civil Service Commission. Thomas maintains he was fired for joining a discrimination lawsuit filed against police by black officers.

NORTH CAROLINA — Gastonia City Council member Barbara Galloway has called for an independent investigation of the city's Police Department after three homeless people complained that officers tossed oil on them. One of two officers suspended and charged with simple assault in the incident has resigned. A total of three officers have been disciplined.

TENNESSEE — Ex-Marion County Sheriff Johnny Uselton, who is already serving a 5-month sentence for extortion, has been given an additional year for perjury and obstruction of justice. Uselton pleaded guilty in August to lying under oath during a bond hearing and ordering deputies to destroy cocaine.

Midwest



INDIANA — A Nov. 28 trial date has been set for Starke County Sheriff Harold Schacht, who faces charges of drunken driving and other violations. Schacht's supporters say the case is politically motivated because the arresting officer is on the campaign staff of a political rival.

MICHIGAN — The state National Guard was due to tear down 20 abandoned buildings in Detroit on Nov. 1 and 2. The buildings, owned by the city, have been identified as crack houses.

The University of Michigan will spend \$2 million on improving emergency telephones, lighting, and expanding bus services on the Ann Arbor campus, after a safety task force found last March that students feared the campus at night.

Saginaw police officer Michael Jarabek fatally shot parolee Benjamin Argumedo Oct. 25 after Argumedo shot the officer five times. Jarabek, who was wearing protective body armor, was hit twice in the chest, twice in the back, and once in the arm.

Detroit police believe robbery was the motive behind the shooting death of off-duty police officer Charles L. Pope, a 15-year veteran who was found late last month slumped behind the wheel of his parked car.

OHIO — A rising level of bank robberies in Cuyahoga County, from 43 in 1989 to 46 in the first 10 months of this year, has the FBI stumped, local agents say. Seventeen of this year's robberies are unsolved.

WEST VIRGINIA — Former military police officer Gary Wade, 42, has been named as the new Police Chief of Huntington. Wade, who had been the public safety director of Shrewsbury, Mo., replaces Donald Norris, who was jailed in a tax case.

The Martinsburg City Council is considering a proposal to require panhandlers to pay a \$25 semi-annual fee, with violators facing up to 10 days in jail and a \$500 fine.

A new hearing is being sought for Glen Woodall, 32, who is serving a life-without-parole term for two 1987 rapes. Woodall's supporters say new DNA tests show that sperm on the victims' clothing was not from him.

Plains States



MINNESOTA — A Minneapolis police report on gangs said earlier this month that 16 of 38 homicides in the city from January to September were gang-related — a 300-percent increase from the same period in 1989. Twenty-seven of the 38 homicide victims were black, the report said.

MISSOURI — Stephen Higgins, 44, assumed office Nov. 15 as U.S. Attor-

ney for the Eastern District of Missouri. He succeeds Thomas Dittmeier.

MONTANA — Federal agents filed suit in Federal court Oct. 30 to seize \$2 million in property believed to have been purchased with drug profits by Joseph Cernoch, 43, who is currently in a Texas jail on drug charges. The forfeiture proceeding could take a year.

NEBRASKA — A paternity suit against former Omaha Police Chief Robert Wadman was dropped Oct. 25 after three blood tests showed that he did not father Alisha Owen's daughter, now five years old. Owen now faces perjury charges.

NORTH DAKOTA — Dave Ziez, 39, for 14 years the Chief Deputy Sheriff of Cavalier County, won election to the Sheriff's job unopposed Nov. 6 after incumbent Sheriff Joe Peltier dropped out of the race a week earlier. Peltier, a 16-year veteran, has been on sick leave after undergoing open heart surgery.

The state Highway Patrol will use a \$21,000 Federal grant to equip patrol cars with video cameras that can record drunken drivers.

WYOMING — Medicine Bow residents are pitching in to swear out complaints and keep the peace in town until a new police officer can be hired. The town's only officer quit in June.



ARIZONA — A \$5.9-million automated fingerprint identification system is expected to be in place for the Phoenix Police Department by Dec. 31, officials say.

Clinton Wielkie, 31, was being held in the Pima County Jail late last month on suspicion that he is responsible for 40 residential burglaries that netted \$500,000 over a six-month period. Police say up to 10 homes were pilaged in a single night.

COLORADO — Officials of the University of Denver fear that Asians on campus may be targeted for racially-motivated harassment. Eleven Asian students and one staff member have had their ears vandalized since late September. Denver police are investigating the incidents and have not yet determined whether they were bias-related, a detective said.

Longmont police arrested Juan Gustavo Ramirez, 27, last month following the overdose death of Charles Blizzard. Ramirez, suspected of selling cocaine to Blizzard, could be charged with criminally negligent homicide, officials say.

Four police canine officers in Lakewood have sued the city \$101,287 in overtime for hours they say were spent caring for police dogs in their homes. The officers say the minimum-wage allotment for canine care is insufficient.

Denver officials say drug and alcohol treatment for youthful offenders will nearly double under a \$1.2-million Federal grant the city has received.

OKLAHOMA — Deputy U.S. Marshal Roy Bugher, 51, began duties Nov. 1 as the new Police Chief of Del City. He succeeds Anthony Garrett, who resigned in June.

Washington County sheriff's deputies have been temporarily barred from seizing untaxed cigarettes from Constance Bishop's smoke shop, while a judge decided whether to make the order permanent. Bishop, who sued after a January raid, contends the county cannot seize items on Indian land.

TEXAS — Dallas police officer Sunny Ma Love, 39, was struck and killed Nov. 4 by someone driving a stolen car. Love, a native of Cambodia, was setting up flares at an accident scene when he was hit. The driver fled the scene.

Trial began in San Antonio in early November for 17 defendants in the so-called "Jet Set" marijuana and cocaine trafficking case. Prosecutors say the alleged leaders of the smuggling ring used private jets to move drug money from 1984 to 1989.

UTAH — The state Supreme Court has upheld a law requiring officers to order suspected spouse abusers to stay away from their homes for 24 hours. Several counties were said to be delaying enforcement of the April 23 law because of concerns for its constitutionality.



ALASKA — Municipal auditors in Anchorage have recommended new purchasing policies after lambasting the city's purchase of 45 police cruisers in 1987 and 1988. The cars were put in storage for 15 months during budget cutbacks and a hiring freeze.

CALIFORNIA — Some Alameda County sheriff's deputies said last month they would disobey an order to wear anti-drug ribbons because the ribbons bear the name "Adobe Realty" on them. Officers objected to being used as "billboards."

A Los Angeles judge has dismissed a felony charge against Demetri Santangelo, who was accused of engaging in sexual intercourse while knowing he had the AIDS virus. Judge Rand Schrader, who heads the Los Angeles County AIDS Commission, said Santangelo did not receive a proper warning about the 1988 law.

HAWAII — Yoshiaki Udagawa, 40, was held in lieu of \$405,000 bond Nov. 1 on charges of kidnapping and raping a 21-year-old Japanese student in Honolulu last October.

OREGON — Officials say the state will get \$5 million in Federal money to fund 41 anti-drug programs in 1991. For 1990, the state got \$4.77 million in Federal anti-drug funds.

The state Court of Appeals last month upheld the murder conviction of Dayton Rogers for the 1987 stabbing of Jennifer Smith. Rogers is appealing a death sentence imposed for killing six other women, some of whom had their feet sawed off.

With a little help, Houston landlords keep druggies out

At least 10 convicted drug felons who have attempted to rent apartments in the Houston area have been rejected by landlords as a result of an agreement reached last month between an apartment-owners association and the Harris County District Clerk's office, which grants landlords access to the criminal records of prospective tenants.

The agreement makes it easier for landlords to learn about possible felony drug convictions of prospective tenants — information that is public record — because the District Clerk's office has made the records available to a computer service operated by the Houston Apartment Association. The Resident Credit Reporting Service provides for the screening of prospective tenants to 220,000 Houston-area rental units, said Jeff Hall, the vice president and general manager of the 1,500-member trade association. The association — one of the largest of its kind in the nation, representing nearly 80 percent of the estimated 400,000 rental units in the Houston area — has entered the criminal-history data on the service so that its 1,500 members no longer have to go to the clerk's office or make telephone calls to get the information. Now all it takes is a phone call to the service and the felony drug convictions will be available along with prospective tenants' past rental records.

"Our members subscribe to that service and they get various information. Everything is within the Fair Credit Reporting Act. And because of our association's strong interest in being involved in fighting the drug problems in our area and in apartments, we decided to initiate contact with the District Clerk's Office to get that information into our data base of resident credit reporting," said Hall.

A year of negotiations resulted in an agreement being reached last month. The service has information on drug felony convictions dating back to 1985,

and additional information will be entered into the system monthly, added Hall. Felony drug offenses scrutinized by the association's members include possession or production of controlled substances with intent to sell or distribute. For other misdemeanor and felony convictions, the landlords will still have to obtain the information directly from the District Clerk's office.

The strategy — one of many in recent years initiated by property owners to bar drug dealers or manufacturers from their properties — is permitted under amendments to the Fair Housing Act of 1988, Hall said. "We lobbied, as part of the National Apartment Association, to get language in that Fair Housing bill which would allow apartment owners and managers to refuse to rent to substance abusers or those who violate controlled substances laws," said Hall. "We want to have a major impact on [the drug problem] and prevent some of the drug dealers from getting onto the apartment properties to prevent the problem from being created in the first place. We want to make it very difficult for convicted drug felons to be able to lease an apartment in Houston."

Property owners must make their own decision on whether to rent to convicted drug felons, said Hall. "We are not telling our members they have to screen these people out. We're giving them the information. They can choose what to do with it," he said.

Providing access to felony drug convictions to landlords is just the latest anti-drug effort made by the association, which recently donated \$70,000 to the Houston Police Department's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program that provides drug education to the city's fifth- and sixth-grade school children. "We're working more closely with the Police Department and other law enforcement agencies than we ever have in our [30-year] history," said Hall.

NYPD doing well, could do better:

Deadly-force policy OK'd

A committee examining the New York City Police Department's guidelines on police use of firearms has given the agency's deadly force policy high marks, noting a 12-percent reduction in the firearms-related use of deadly force by police during the 1980's, even though violent crime and assaults against police officers rose sharply during that period.

Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown had empaneled the five-member Firearms Policy Review Committee in March after a spate of police-involved shootings in January and February claimed at least 14 lives. The committee's report, released Nov. 5, advised the department to:

1 Rewrite some ambiguous portions of the guidelines;

2 Make permanent a tactical training cycle made available to all patrol officers on a trial basis last summer;

3 Add to the police arsenal a non-lethal projectile launcher as an intermediate step between chemical or electrical devices and firearms;

4 Bolster the department's inquiries into firearms discharges by establishing a special investigative unit within the department to better standardize investigative and reporting procedures;

5 Develop uniform written guidelines to clarify the roles and responsibilities of police and investigators in the city's five District Attorneys' offices;

6 Devise for the Police Department's public information and community affairs divisions a more proactive, goal-oriented approach to disclosing information to the public about firearms discharges.

The committee, headed by John Glover, a former FBI official who is now vice president of corporate security for Bristol-Meyers, said the 12.6-percent decrease in police-involved shootings — from 377, involving 491 officers, in 1980, to 329 incidents and 415 officers in 1989 — was attributable to the department's increased use of non-lethal weapons, its comprehensive training in the use of force, and guidelines already in place that the report called "one of the nation's most restrictive firearm policies."

"In fact, there has been a gradual decline in both the number of incidents and the number of officers involved since 1972, the year the current firearms policy was implemented," the report said. "It is clear that the policy has achieved its primary objective of reducing the number of police shooting incidents....It is progressive in its philosophy and restrictive in its approach."

In 1972, there were 789 police-involved shootings, and the current guidelines were developed in response to those statistics. The policy states that only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect human life should be used by NYPD officers, who are barred from firing warning shots or firing at fleeing felons unless the felon poses an immediate danger to the officer or to others.

New York police officers have continued to show restraint even while under fire. The committee noted that in 1981 there were 33 incidents in which 45 officers were fired upon but did not return fire — instances that left three killed and eight wounded. In 1989, 76 such incidents, involving 125 officers,

left three dead and 11 wounded.

"I think the department has an excellent record of restraint," said committee member Patrick V. Murphy, the former New York Police Commissioner during whose tenure the current guidelines were implemented. "We reviewed dozens and dozens of cases in which it was very obvious that the officers were restrained. There were times when they could have fired and they would have been within department guidelines but they still held their fire. And tragically, there were even cases where officers were injured or killed in those circumstances."

Gerald W. Lynch, the chairman of the New York City Police Foundation, which financed the committee's work, agreed with Murphy's assessment. He said the report's findings show that having a firearms control board that reviews police shootings "does have a significant impact on the use of deadly force [and] has a continuing impact to the public good." Such a mechanism encourages restraint "without encouraging passivity or unwillingness to discharge a firearm when necessary," added Lynch, who noted that the NYPD's justifiable homicide rate ranks far below that of other large U.S. cities.

While the report praised the restraint exercised by New York officers, it also pointed out some areas of department policy it found ambiguous. For example, the report said, one section states that the firearm shall be viewed as a defensive weapon, not as a tool of apprehension, while a further section permits the use of deadly physical force to effect the arrest of a fleeing felon when an

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Anti-vice drive finds success through teamwork in Seattle

Residents and business owners along a heavily traveled corridor of north Seattle have banded together with a community police team to rid the area of drug dealers, prostitutes and their customers, in a multi-pronged effort that includes providing additional police "emphasis patrols," upgrading street lighting, and trimming trees and brush in alleys where drug and sex transactions routinely take place.

Another option being explored by the Seattle Police Department, the Licton Springs Community Council and the Aurora Avenue Merchant's Association is the introduction of temporary street barricades and traffic pattern revisions to limit the flow of vice in the Licton Springs area of north Seattle. While the coalition of police and business and community groups have stopped short of implementing such a move, they have not ruled it out entirely, say police and community leaders.

The affected area — Aurora Avenue North and Nesbitt Avenue between North 85th and North 90th streets — is near a busy corridor of Highway 99, not far from the Seattle-Tacoma airport. It is also near the area where the bodies of several prostitutes — killed in unsolved slayings attributed to the still-at-large Green River serial killer — have been found, said Michael Magan, a Seattle police officer with the North Precinct's six-member Community Police Team. The unit is one of four such teams set up in Janu-

ary as part of a two-year program to instill the precepts of community-oriented policing in the Seattle Police Department. Voters approved a proposition last year to supply funds to allow the Police Department to carry out the project and hire extra officers and supervisors, he said.

The Licton Springs area, with its numerous low-end hotels and motels, is still a prime location for drug and

prostitution operations despite the Green River slayings, he told LEN. "Prostitutes loiter around where the motels are, and drug dealers come into the area and use the hotels and motels to deal drugs," said Magan, who added that the area is a "hotbed" of illegal activity that mostly attracts outsiders.

In recent years, criminal activity from Aurora Avenue North has spilled

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Seized assets at issue in San Diego

Outgoing San Diego County Sheriff John Duffy failed to deposit more than \$300,000 in seized drug assets into the county treasury, and instead set up a secret, separate account for the funds — in violation of a county ordinance requiring that asset-forfeiture money be deposited in the county treasury and that expenditures from the proceeds be approved by the Board of Supervisors.

The revelations about what County Supervisor Brian Bidbray characterized as a "slush fund" may have cost Duffy's top aide a shot at the Sheriff's job. On Nov. 6, just days after the existence of the secret account was exposed by the Los Angeles Times, Assistant Sheriff Jack Drown was defeated in his bid to become Duffy's successor by Sheriff's Capt. James Roache.

Roache won the election with 55 percent of the vote to Drown's 45 percent, and will become the first new San Diego County Sheriff in 20 years. Duffy had announced last December he would not seek an unprecedented sixth term, saying the local press had driven him

from office by publishing allegations that he had used public monies to pay for a security system for his home.

The revelation about the secret fund opened by Duffy, who had been barred since June from spending asset-forfeiture funds without county approval, apparently proved a boon to Roache's campaign. Roache, assigned to the Sheriff's Department's Lemon Grove station, hammered away at his opponent, saying that Drown, as a close aide to Duffy, must have known about the existence of the account. At press time, Roache was on vacation and could not be reached for comment by LEN.

"This could not have happened without Drown knowing about it," Roache told the Times. "He's in the immediate vicinity of the sheriff's office. Jack has looked away on a number of occasions and pretended problems weren't there just to keep the benevolence of John Duffy."

Drown countered that he was not "Duffy's 'keeper'" and told the Times

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Omaha-area agencies in for some smooth talking

Omaha, Neb., police officials have opened up the citywide radio channel — formerly used only by Omaha patrol officers — to 25 local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in a move that one police official said will enhance the safety of all law enforcement officers in the area by providing almost instantaneous communication between jurisdictions.

"If a guy has a problem, we want him to be able to get help from an agency where normally, he would have had to go through a long, time-consuming process in order to get help," said Deputy Chief Charlie Parker, who heads the Omaha Police Department's criminal investigations bureau.

Twenty-five law enforcement agencies in the Omaha area — including the Nebraska State Patrol, FBI, DEA and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and

Firearms, as well as county law enforcement agencies — can have access to the Multiagency Emergency channel "if they want it" and if they agree to abide by rules on its use set up by the Omaha Police Department, said Parker. Most have expressed interest and are making arrangements to upgrade their communications equipment in order to receive the UHF radio transmissions, he added.

Parker told LEN that the new arrangement, implemented Nov. 4 under a directive written by him, allows officers who may be traveling between jurisdictions to convey and exchange information more quickly, especially in an emergency or during a crime-in-progress. Previously, if an officer traveling outside his jurisdiction wanted to intervene in such instances, he would

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Czar no more

Declaring that the nation had made important inroads in the war against narcotics, Federal drug czar William J. Bennett resigned from his post on Nov. 8 after less than two years on the job and used his farewell press conference to lob some parting barbs at his critics.

His characteristic shoot-from-the-hip style still in evidence, Bennett lashed out at Representative Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.) Washington Mayor Marlon Barry—who was recently sentenced to six months in prison on a misdemeanor cocaine possession charge, and others who have criticized him during his tenure as the first Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Bennett, a former Secretary of Education in the Reagan Administration whom President Bush tagged to head the Federal offensive against narcotics in March 1989, said Barry's drug use had hampered efforts to stamp out the drug plague in the nation's capital, which Bennett had vowed to make a "test case" in the war against drugs. Many of Bennett's critics have said that his efforts at reducing the drug trade in Washington have failed, citing the city's mounting homicide rate—largely blamed on continued drug trafficking. Critics have also charged that the Bush Administration's anti-drug strategy emphasized arrest and incarceration at the expense of education and rehabilitation.

But Bennett, 47, retorted that anyone trying to wage war against Washington's narcotics trade would have "had a real serious problem when the chief executive is taking crack." He said he had known of rumors about Barry's crack use and had suspected that the Mayor's "interest in the topic was different than mine," Bennett added.

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Jordan's ebbing tide to rise again?

San Francisco Police Chief Frank Jordan abruptly resigned Oct. 18 from the post he has held since 1986, ending a 33-year career in the Police Department, and his retirement sparked a flurry of speculation that the popular, 55-year-old police veteran might make a bid for the job held by his boss, Mayor Art Agnos, in next year's elections.

Jordan, who was appointed by former Mayor Dianne Feinstein, had been seriously thinking about resigning from his post for two weeks prior to his final decision, sources told the San Francisco Chronicle. But his retirement took the city by surprise—so much so that Agnos has twice asked Jordan to delay his retirement as city officials scurry to name a replacement. A spokesman for Agnos told LEN that Jordan's retirement would become effective on Nov. 23.

At a press conference, Jordan—who did not spell out exactly why he was retiring—said he was "not looking in the direction" of a mayoral bid, but he refused to rule it out. The soft-spoken Chief gave vague answers to queries about his future plans, except to say that he would be considering a corporate security job, a teaching position or an unspecified post in state government. When re-

porters continued to press him on whether he might run for Mayor, Jordan said, "I don't want to deal with this question. . . . I'll consider all my options."

A few weeks prior to his announcement, Jordan had snubbed a request by Agnos to sign a written promise that he would not challenge the incumbent in the 1991 mayoral election. But Agnos praised the departing Chief, saying he was "grateful for the loyalty and support that Chief Jordan has given me during the first three years of my administration, and I wish him well in whatever he does next. As Mayor I can understand how stress and demands of the job would cause him to seek retirement after 33 years in the department."

Lou Giraudo, the president of the San Francisco Police Commission, said Jordan's decision didn't surprise him. "Five years is a long time to be chief. He's paid a high price with the high-pressure demands of the office. For him personally, I think it's a good idea."

While Jordan remained sketchy about his plans for the future, political consultant Jack Davis told the Chronicle that the Chief queried him about his chances at winning elected office about three weeks before the retirement was announced. "I said, 'I think you have a shot and I think you should run,'" Davis recalled.

San Francisco Supervisor Bill Maher, a frequent critic of Agnos, said he believed that Jordan's decision was prompted by increasing interference by the Mayor's administration into the workings of the Police Department. "I think that he's leaving because the administration's effectively stopped him from doing his job," said Maher.

Jordan oversaw the Police Department during a stormy five-year period in its history—a period that included Jordan's having to oust his brother, Jack, out of a deputy police chief's job last November. Events that led up to the Jack Jordan's dismissal included an incident in which Dolores Huerta, the former official of the United Farm Workers, was beaten by police clubs during a labor protest. The deputy chief faced charges by the Police Commission when it was revealed that the personnel file of one of the officers accused of beating Huerta had been tampered with. [See LEN, Jan. 15, 1990.]

"It was an extremely difficult decision for me to make," Chief Jordan said at the time. "He has been an excellent administrator, and I love him very much as a brother. But I had to look at the total picture in my role as Chief."

Jordan was often seen at community forums where he addressed the concerns of San Francisco's diverse population. While such appearances

always fueled speculations about Jordan's political ambitions, he said simply that it was all in a day's work. "Police work is people work. To me, police work is service oriented, helping people—part psychology, part psychiatry. The best cops have a lot of humor and good common sense," he said.

Jordan joined the Police Department in 1957 and worked his way through the ranks, becoming a lieutenant in 1973 and a captain 10 years later. He was commander of the newly created Metropolitan District in 1986 when Feinstein tapped him for the chief's post. At the time, some officers complained that Jordan did not have enough street experience to deal effectively with patrol officers and called him "an empty-holster cop." Jordan's response: "Better an empty holster than an empty head."

At press time, no successor to Jordan had been named, but possible contenders include Assistant Chief Willis Casey, 52, a veteran administrator who was once before considered for the chief's job—but lost out to Jordan—and Deputy Chief Fred Lau, 41, a well-respected street cop who has enjoyed a meteoric rise in the Police Department to become the highest-ranking Asian-American in U.S. law enforcement.

that he targeted Washington's drug problems because the city "was a basket case, not because it was a model case."

In a statement, Barry said that Bennett had joined "the parade of people who are using me as an excuse for our nation's failure to deal adequately with a problem that is both an illness that affects millions and at the same time is a multibillion-dollar trade that is spawning violence in every urban area of our nation."

Bennett also criticized Rangel, the chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, who has been a frequent critic of the Bush Administration's anti-drug policies.

"Mr. Rangel is a gasbag. He has nothing to do with drug policy. If you want to make drug policy, you go see Joe Biden and Strom Thurmond, Bill Hughes and Larry Coughlin. You do not go see Charlie Rangel, because he is out handing out press releases. He is not making policy," Bennett said.

Rangel fired back, saying that Bennett made his remarks "out of frustration. . . . He was supposed to coordinate drug abuse policy, but unfortunately there is no policy to coordinate."

Rangel, one of the co-sponsors of the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 which created Bennett's post, added that he hoped Bush would appoint "a real drug czar now and not just some political reject."

For his part, Bennett said he had been successful in carrying out the duties of his post. "This country is beginning to break its interest and habit on drugs. Casual drug use is down, [and] all the evidence we have suggests that addictive drug use is down as well." Bush praised Bennett, saying he had "helped lay the essential groundwork for vic-

tory" in the war against drugs.

Bennett leaves his post at a time when the war against drugs appears to have taken a backseat to the Persian Gulf crisis. Initial reports indicated that Bennett had resigned because of death threats he and his family had received, but Bennett denied the reports, saying, "I had nine years in the Government. I think that's enough for now." Bennett began his work in the Federal Government as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Bennett, whose resignation is effective Nov. 30, will become a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think-tank based in Washington, according to a White House spokesperson who requested anonymity. The spokesperson told LEN that Bennett will also work on a book detailing his years in the Reagan Administration "and maybe something about the drug war—later." He will also speak on the lecture circuit.

Cease fire

The Rocky Hill, Conn., Town Council agreed on Nov. 5 to pay Police Chief Philip H. Schnabel \$175,000 in exchange for dropping a civil rights lawsuit he filed against the town. The agreement is aimed at ending a bitter rift between Schnabel and town officials that began almost three years ago when the Police Chief made public allegations of racism against the town and its Police Department.

Schnabel and city officials released a statement in which they said they believe the decision, which also gives Schnabel a \$15,085 raise retroactive to

July, is in "the best interest of the town of Rocky Hill."

"We believe and fervently hope by entering into this agreement, we are putting past controversies behind us and entering into a new spirit of cooperation that will allow us to concentrate our time, energies and money on continuing to provide the people of Rocky Hill with the best possible public safety operation," said the joint statement.



Chief Philip Schnabel
War of words ends in truce.

released by Schnabel and Town Manager O. Paul Shew.

Taxpayers will pay \$50,000 of the settlement, with the balance to be paid by Rocky Hill's insurance company. The settlement also contains a provision that bars Schnabel and town officials from commenting on any other details of the settlement during a two-month "cooling off" period.

For nearly three years, Schnabel and

city officials have been battling over allegations made by the Police Chief that the town and many of its residents were racists. [See LEN, May 31, 1989.] In April 1987, a witness had reported to police that he had seen "two Puerto Rican-looking fellows" stealing a car from the parking lot of a local store. Lieut. John C. Herbst, the supervisor on duty when the call came in, found the report sketchy and recalled an officer dispatched to investigate.

The car turned up stolen and town officials demanded to know why the police did not act. Herbst wrote a 20-page explanation in which he said the suspects' descriptions indicated "a pervasive racism within [the] Police Department." Schnabel fiercely defended Herbst from demands by town officials that he be fired—a move that offended town officials and alienated his officers, who had already charged that Schnabel practiced a policy of favoritism.

Schnabel's allegations made headlines nationwide, and town officials—angered at being forced into the glare of the media spotlight—froze his salary while they tried to fire him. Their efforts were hampered by a state law granting police chiefs job security.

In 1988, Schnabel sued former Town Manager Dana T. Whitman Jr. and the Town Council, claiming that the salary freeze, coming as it did just two months after the allegations of racism were made, violated his constitutional rights of free speech.

The notoriety also inflamed residents of the town of 18,000 people just south of Hartford, and in the November 1989 election, they ousted the Democratic party machine that had run Rocky Hill for 16 years. Current Mayor Donald Unwin, a Republican, had campaigned on a platform calling for reconciliation.

Patrolling with Pride: Watchers hit the streets of NYC

The idea that ordinary citizens have an obligation to serve as the eyes and ears of the police is now conventional wisdom. In thousands of towns and

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

cities, Neighborhood Watches, Crime Watches and similar groups are well established, and Crime Stoppers and its offshoots provide police with hundreds of tips about crimes and criminals.

In most cases, Neighborhood Watches and Crime Stoppers are expected only to report to the police anything suspicious they see in the course of their ordinary activities. But in some cities, the next step has been taken. Neighborhood Watches are hitting the streets on regular patrols.

In New York City, for example, more than 150 groups of volunteers are already on patrol, and it is likely that many more will be in action soon. New York Pride, an organization of the city's business, civic and labor leaders, is launching an aggressive campaign to recruit a quarter-million New Yorkers for the city's volunteer Civilian Observation Patrols.

"We've already recruited several thousand, just by word-of-mouth," said Herbert P. Rickman, Pride's president. A newspaper ad campaign asking New Yorkers to volunteer for COP is scheduled, he said.

Edward S. Hochman, Pride's counsel, predicted that the campaign will send volunteers flocking to the city's police precincts. "They are tired of crime in our city," he said. "The time has come to make criminals afraid to use our streets."

Hochman serves on the Board of Directors of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation.

Pride has other aims in addition to encouraging volunteers for COP. It has also run a public relations campaign to encourage New Yorkers to be more courteous, especially to tourists, and has promoted anti-litter and anti-air pollution efforts.

Civilian Observation Patrols are in all five of the city's boroughs, though not in all 75 police precincts, according to Anthony Jones, director of Civilian Participation Programs for the New York City Police Department. "Off-hand I couldn't tell you how many volunteers we have," he said, "but there are between 150 and 200 patrols. Some of them have as few as 10 people and some as many as four or five hundred. We're talking about a large number."

The patrols are unarmed, of course. Their primary purpose is to report criminal activity and unsafe conditions to the local precinct. Jones said some patrols carry walkie-talkies or more elaborate communications systems to keep in close touch with the precinct. Others rely on the telephone.

"The precinct commander must sanction their operation," Jones said. "Generally he assigns a liaison officer to work with the group, so when they're out on patrol the precinct knows where they are and what hours they will be patrolling." The volunteers select their own patrol areas, however. They are not assigned to particular neighborhoods by the precinct commander.

"Most of the patrols cover their own neighborhoods," Jones said, "and some are covering large geographical areas." A few patrols cover areas outside their own neighborhoods because they don't want neighbors to know they are helping the police. In such cases, another volunteer patrol will be invited to cover their neighborhood.

Some patrols wear uniform windbreakers or T-shirts. Each member has an identification card issued by the precinct to identify him as a Civilian Observation Patrol member in case the patrol is stopped by a police officer. The volunteers are given a couple of hours of training by an officer, "basically on how to report crimes or unsafe conditions in a manner in which the Police Department can get best results," Jones said.

A typical patrol group — although in one way very atypical — is the Veterans Civilian Observation Patrol, which covers an area of Queens. All of the patrol's members are Vietnam veterans, many of them are recovering drug addicts and alcoholics, and all of them are homeless. Each weekday night they muster at the 108th Precinct wearing green T-shirts bearing the legend "Veteran Patrol." For the next several hours they will ride crime-ridden subways and patrol residential neighborhoods in Sunnyside and Long Island City.

No doubt their presence deters potential criminals, and occasionally it does more than that. During the summer they were credited with stopping two muggings and directing the police to the hiding places of four other suspects. The citizens and police in Queens have high praise for the veterans' patrol (called VCOPS), and in September the patrol members got an even better reward. They moved out of shelters for the homeless and into an apartment building in Brooklyn.

Volunteer street patrols like the VCOPS are certainly no substitute for police officers. But as extra pairs of eyes and ears for the police, they are most welcome on the streets of our cities.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

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Cooperation can make 'domestics' less foreign

By Stephen Goldsmith

Although domestic violence is one of the most frustrating areas with which the criminal justice system must deal, by working together and combining resources, police and prosecutors can achieve a meaningful, coordinated and effective response.

Making The Case: An Insider's Look at Police/Prosecutor Relations Seventh in a series.

With respect to family violence, whether it is committed against children, spouses, or elders, police and prosecutors sit at a pivotal point in deciding what intervention — from arrest to prosecution to counseling — is most appropriate. Increasingly, the multiple risks and problems facing urban families force district attorneys to work with treatment providers, police, judges, advocates, and correctional officials to formulate coordinated responses. Child abuse investigators will frequently make inquiries concerning spousal abuse, resulting in more frequent, broader-based and coordinated interventions involving multiple family members.

Arrest, With or Without Conviction

The widely reported Minneapolis experiment suggesting that victims of conjugal battering are safer from re-victimization if the police response to their crises includes arrest encouraged many police chiefs to implement a policy of arrest as the preferred response. Although that experiment's director, Dr. Lawrence Sherman, is developing slightly different conclusions in followup studies, arrest remains the best course of action. However, the increases in arrests lead to predictable questions and complaints concerning inadequate prosecutorial or court attention.

Recent research by Professor David Ford demonstrates that prosecutors must institute a complementary policy of aggressively prosecuting cases involving domestic violence — just as they would any other crime of violence. In fact, Ford's findings show that arrest may be more effective than a conviction. The significance of this finding clarifies the importance of arrest as a sanction that should be used regardless of the resulting conviction.

Benefits of Specialization

Jurisdictions should establish the reduction of domestic violence as a goal and design policies to accomplish this end. A coordinated response to reducing recidivism benefits many. Primarily, of course, the victim is spared future assaults. The police also benefit in that there are fewer repeat runs to a specific "hot-spot" location. In addition to arrest, there are other ways to reduce repeated violence. Cities wishing to be more innovative can designate special teams or units to handle domestic violence

cases — both on the streets and in the courtroom. Specialization allows officers on the street to target homes to which there are multiple runs for some intensive intervention (For example, officers could request that victim-assistance personnel visit the home the next morning to "follow up" with a victim.) Specialization also allows prosecutors to familiarize themselves with a wide range of dispositional alternatives, as well as to develop expertise in actually trying the cases and obtaining convictions, even with reluctant or recanting victims.

Empowering the Victim

District attorneys and police should meet with advocacy groups and carefully consider the role of the victim and the importance of her interest in prosecuting. For the last several years, the generally "progressive" view has been that removing from the victim the right to drop charges actually protected her in the long run. Ford's research suggests quite the opposite: Those women who have the right to drop charges, but do not, are empowered the most and are the safest.

Finally, regardless of the approach police and prosecutors take with respect to "domestics," good lines of communication are imperative, for insuring both the success of the effort and the safety of the victim and her children. Prosecutors can advise police about what evidence should be collected — for example, a simple photograph of a victim's injuries at the scene of an arrest will be an invaluable exhibit if the case is tried and the victim is a reluctant witness. Likewise, police officers can advise prosecutors about important factors to consider when disposing of a case, such as whether there have been several runs to a household, or whether alcohol or illegal drugs played a part in an incident.

Liability, Even Death

Unfortunately, an inadequate response to cases involving domestic violence can lead to multimillion-dollar litigation against police departments and municipalities — or, in the worst possible cases, the death of the battered women involved. Research has also shown that victims of domestic violence are safer if criminal charges are filed against their abusers — thus, following arrests with criminal charges and prosecution can actually keep a victim safer, longer, regardless of whether there is ultimately a conviction. By investing the time and effort to develop an intelligent, coordinated, effective response that is mutually beneficial for both police and prosecutors, law enforcement officers can reduce the rate of re-victimization by actually deterring future beatings.

(Stephen Goldsmith is the Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County [Indianapolis], Ind. He is a research fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, and serves on the boards of the American Prosecutors Research Institute and the National District Attorneys Association.)

Kansas officers may cash in meal tickets for working lunches

Shawnee, Kan., may have to pay a number of its police officers thousands of dollars in damages after a Federal jury ruled last month that officers were often called upon to perform duties for which they were not paid while on meal breaks.

The 15 police officers initially named as plaintiffs in the suit contended that the city had violated provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and state labor laws because the officers often carried out police functions while on their meal breaks and were not paid. A U.S. District Court jury sitting in Topeka under Judge Dale Saffels ruled Oct. 22 that the meal breaks were work time "within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act," said Shawnee City Attorney Marvin Rainey.

"They had a tour of duty that consisted of a 15-minute, pre-shift briefing, an eight-hour shift which included a half-hour for lunch, and then up to 15

minutes for post-shift briefings. So they were working for eight-and-a-half hours; they were getting paid for eight," said Leo Diehl, the Topeka attorney who represented the officers in the suit. "The lunch period was the half-hour that the city claimed they were not paying for. [The officers'] claim was that either by implied contract or under the Fair Labor Standards Act, they were entitled to compensation for that time."

In a previous case, Diehl said, a Kansas court had determined that police officers had to be completely relieved during their meal breaks, and factors leading to that judgment included whether the officers were subject to being called onto duty during meal breaks.

"We got jury instructions to a certain degree which indicated that the standard was 'completely relieved' and that any duties whether active or inactive would make the time work time

instead of lunch time," said Diehl.

The court had bifurcated the trials and this proceeding dealt with liability claims made by the police officers, who filed the suit in August 1988. Saffels will rule on whether the officers should be awarded monetary damages from the city.

Rainey, the City Attorney, told LEN that the decision to award compensation rests with Saffels' "determination of questions of law since the jury had found the city was entitled to a partial exemption" under the 207K provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets forth the number of hours beyond which police officers must be paid overtime. The jury said the city was entitled to a partial exemption because "even if the meal breaks were work time, the number of hours worked did not exceed the hours which could be worked within a work period without

Continued on Page 11

Other Voices

(A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.)

9-1-1: More left to do

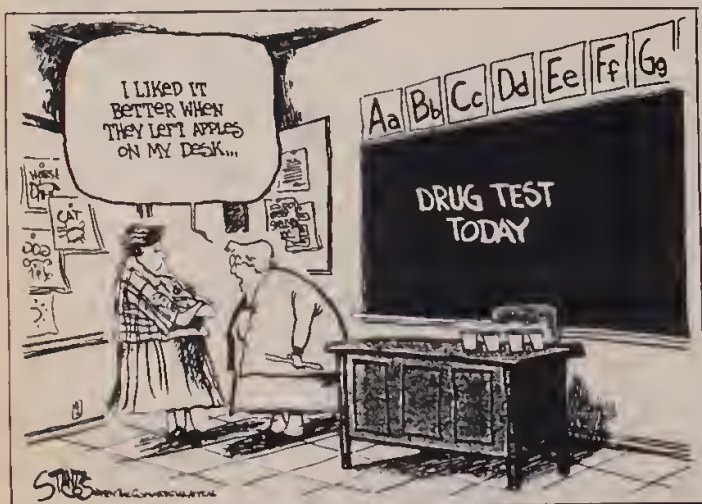
"The 9-1-1 emergency communications system that fields a million calls a year in Multnomah County was at full staff last month. This week, it's five to seven employees short again. That's the nub of the problems plaguing the Portland Bureau of Emergency Communications as it attempts to deliver prompt and correct responses to frantic callers. The good news, however, is that significant steps have been taken this year to reduce employee turnover and improve the service. Paramount among them have been the recruiting and training that, at least for a time, brought the number of employees up to the level authorized by the City Council. Furthermore, the hiring effort achieved city and county minority-employment goals. However, overtime remains a problem, since experienced hands still have to do their work and also train the new hires, who represent nearly 40 percent of the work force. A proposed shift, from 8 to 10 hours a day, four days a week, is expected to cover peak-call times and ease the overtime burden, but real relief lies in having a full staff fully trained. The bureau has worked with telephone companies to clean up a high-tech glitch that had rung nearly 200,000 false-call signals into the overloaded system. Meanwhile, Multnomah County is laboring to reduce the false alarms that its too-lenient ordinance allows to plug up the dispatch network. A telephone number for non-emergency police, fire and medical calls is scheduled to go into operation the first of next year. That, and a recently implemented no-more-nice-guy policy of hanging up on foolish callers tying up 9-1-1 with requests for weather, fishing tips, TV schedules and the like, should further relieve the pressure. Dick Bogle, city commissioner in charge of the emergency communications system, deserves credit for pushing these needed changes. But he and the center's overburdened managers and dispatchers cannot let up when their improvements show statistical results. After all, success for 9-1-1 is most meaningfully measurable at the other end of the telephone line — where people plead for help, right now."

— The [Portland] Oregonian
Nov. 3, 1990

A victory over the mob

"The successful prosecution of mine men in Federal court here was one of the more difficult — and significant — courtroom victories that the U.S. Department of Justice has achieved in the war on organized crime. For the figures U.S. Attorney Thomas W. Corbett Jr. and his staff were seeking to put were considered by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission to be among the smartest racketeers remaining in business. Although it was a low-key operation that attracted little public attention, the Michael Genovese family in which several of the defendants held leadership roles has been a key factor in narcotics and other illegal activities in Western Pennsylvania. As helpful as the convictions obtained in this painstakingly prepared case are expected to prove in putting this influential family out of commission, even more far-reaching results might have been obtained, officials lament, had not key FBI documents in the investigation been prematurely leaked. What made these convictions particularly impressive was that they were not limited to violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (which some consider a catch-all measure, often too vague in its definitions and stiff in its penalties). In every instance, the defendants were also found guilty of at least two other separate charges. The case is now in that stage the lawyers refer to as "the chase" — the hunt to uncover financial resources to satisfy the RICO demand that all illegally obtained profits be forfeited. Just as they may have been surprised at the strength of the case constructed against them, the defendants may be equally impressed at the Government's resourcefulness in locating assets not supposed to exist."

— The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Nov. 3, 1990



Hannigan:

For kids' sake, traffic safety means buckling up properly

By Maury J. Hannigan

Last year, a one-year-old girl died in Los Angeles County when her father ran into a disabled vehicle on the median strip.

Her twin sister, who was also in the car, was uninjured.

The survivor was in the back seat — in a child safety seat. The victim, riding unrestrained up front in her mother's lap, was crushed when the impact threw them both into the dashboard.

Traffic fatalities make for grim statistics — none more grim than those involving children. No accident is harder to handle than one involving a child fatality. I have known seasoned traffic officers who resigned rather than be confronted with another such accident. And I have seen parents insane with grief at the realization that their child died because they did not protect him or her properly by using a child safety seat.

Last year, 43 children under age four were killed in traffic collisions in California. Only five

use safety seats properly, a 21-percent increase over the number of citations issued in 1988 for the same offense. That's a very disturbing increase to me, because it will very soon translate into more infant fatalities.

I don't believe today's new parents are any less devoted to their children's welfare than their predecessors, but I do believe that too many of them are either unaware of the safety seat law or else insufficiently appreciative of the risks they expose their children to by not properly using safety seats every time they transport their children.

The California law specifies that every child must be properly secured in an approved child passenger seat restraint system before he or she is transported upon a public highway if he or she is: (1) under four years of age or (2) less than 40 pounds in weight.

"Approved" means that it complies with design specifications established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and car-

"No accident is harder to handle than one involving a child fatality. I've known traffic officers who resigned rather than be confronted with another such accident."

of those 43 children were riding in properly secured safety seats. More than half of the other 38 would in all likelihood have survived had they been in child safety seats as the law requires.

Seven died because they were riding in the arms of their mothers or some other adult. Unfortunately, loving arms do not protect from harm when a vehicle traveling 50 miles an hour comes to a sudden stop or precipitous slowdown. For that reason the law — not just in California but in every state in the nation — insists that every child under age four be transported in a properly secured child safety seat.

The Child Passenger Seat Restraint Law, Vehicle Code Section 27360, has been in effect in California since Jan. 1, 1983. Since that time, thousands of children have been given a renewed lease on life because they were in safety seats when vehicles they were in were involved in crashes.

Unfortunately, 540 children under age four have died in vehicle crashes since V.C. Section 27360 became effective. Well over half of them would be alive and well today had their parents buckled them into child safety seats.

According to statistics compiled by the state Office of Traffic Safety, in recent years the number of parents complying with that law in California has been going down, not up. Last year, the Highway Patrol cited 18,420 drivers for failing to

ries a seal testifying to that compliance. "Properly secured" means that the straps of the safety seat are arranged to keep the child securely in the seat in the event of impact and that the safety seat is held in place by a vehicle safety belt that has been threaded through openings provided in the safety seat and then secured in the safety seat buckle. It is amazing — and distressing — how many people fail to realize that the safety seat has to be held in place by a safety belt in order to be completely effective.

Parents or guardians whose economic circumstances make the purchase of a child safety seat an extreme, even unacceptable hardship should know that many agencies stand ready to provide them with child safety seats at little or no charge. In California, information on reduced-cost safety seats or local safety seat loan programs can be obtained from the local Highway Patrol office. For those in other states, such information may be available from local hospitals or the Child Passenger Safety Association in your community.

I implore every parent and guardian: Do not transport your little ones — and don't allow anyone else to transport them — without first securing them properly in a safety seat. Their very lives depend on it.

(Maury J. Hannigan is Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol.)

Coming up in Law Enforcement News:

As 1990 rolls to a close and 1991 looms nearer, it's almost time once again for the special Year-In-Review issue of LEN. Stay tuned for new formatting, new features, and, as always, our choice for the 1990 LEN Person-of-the-Year honors.

How NY will spend \$1.8B on 'Safe City'

"Safe Streets, Safe City," New York Mayor David N. Dinkins's anti-crime initiative, which includes Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown's reorganization of the Police Department and the hiring of thousands of new police officers, is a four-year, \$1.8-billion program. The following is a summary of highlights of the program and some of the costs:

New York Police Department

— 3,416 new police officers will be hired in FY 1992 (in addition to 3,063 already budgeted for), increasing the NYPD strength from its current 25,465 to 31,943 officers. At least 2,500 more officers would be assigned to radio motor patrol with a goal of cutting response time to crimes in progress to 1.5 minutes. The number of Community Patrol Officer Program (CPOP) officers will increase from 10 in each of the city's 75 precincts to 70 in the city's 14 highest-crime precincts; 55 in the 25 next-highest crime precincts; and 40 in the city's 36 low-crime precincts, for a total of 5,000 CPOP officers. Civilians will be assigned to 1,626 positions now held by sworn officers will be civilianized. More than a dozen specialized units or functions will be eliminated, freeing 746 officers for patrol duties.

— The following units will be merged or reorganized: Senior Citizens Units will be absorbed by Detective Borough Robbery Squads; Detective Borough Robbery, Sex Crimes and Criminal Identification units will be merged to form the Borough Major Crimes Section; the Identification Unit will be transferred to the Detective Bureau and merged with the Latent Print Unit; the Barrier Section will be transferred to the Patrol Services Bureau; the Support Services Bureau will report to the Deputy Commissioner of Management and Budget; the Communications and Management Information Systems divisions will merge to create the Management Information Bureau.

— About \$11 million will be spent to create a 1,000-member City University Police Cadet Corps for on-campus and community patrol.

New York Transit Police

— The Transit Authority will hire 440 more police officers over and above the 442 new officers included in the FY 1992 budget, giving the Transit Police a strength of 4,562, compared to its current 3,680. A transit police officer will be assigned to every subway train from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. and security will be increased during the after-school hours of 2 to 4 P.M.

Housing Authority Police

— The Housing Police will add 250 officers beyond the 320 already provided for in FY 1992, raising the strength to 2,488 from its current 1,918.

Corrections

— 2,949 jail beds will be added, above the 3,204 already planned, to handle the estimated 125,300 extra arrests expected in the next four years as a result of increased police manpower.

Courts/Prosecution

— The plan provides the five District Attorneys and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor with \$45.8 million, the Legal Aid Society with \$39.8 million, and the Criminal Justice Academy with \$3.7 million over the next four years to adjudicate cases.

Probation

— More probation officers and a new Day Reporting Center and Community Service Sentencing Program will be added at a cost of \$17.4 million.

Juvenile Justice

— After-care services, alternative-to-detention programs and a new 12-bed, non-secure detention group home will be added at a cost of \$3.9 million.

Social Services

— The Department of Aging will receive \$9.3 million over the next four years to provide crime-prevention repairs to homes and to assign senior citizen liaisons to the city's 75 police precincts.

— The Department of Youth Services will receive \$50 million more during the next four years for the assignment of youth specialists in 20 precinct houses and fund 20 community-based therapeutic drug-prevention groups. It will also launch competitive sports programs for 45,000 elementary school children, start 20 community-service projects for 2,000 troubled young people and expand gang-intervention projects to nine neighborhoods.

— The City Volunteer Corps will receive \$3.6 million over four years to increase alternative service opportunities for young people, and an additional \$30 million will be allotted to the Department of Employment over four years to create 30,000 summer jobs and 14 new Local Employment Action Programs throughout the city.

— The Board of Education will receive \$420 million over four years to assign school security officers to the 150 schools and special-education sites that do not have them. The Board will also receive \$420 million in lottery revenues to triple the number of community drug-prevention centers, place School Mediator Alternative Resolution Teams in 47 junior high schools, expand Project Achieve for at-risk students to 64 schools; increase after-school activities, and open five alternative schools for juvenile justice clients.

A better — and bigger — mousetrap:

New NYPD look unveiled

Continued from Page 1

would give the department a force of 31,994 police officers — "the highest ever in the history of the New York City Police Department," noted Brown.

First Deputy Commissioner Kelly, a 27-year NYPD veteran, conceded that civilianization will not necessarily save money. "What we're looking to do is get people with the right skills to do a particular job. If we need a helicopter engine mechanic, we may have to pay that person more than the police officer who's doing it now, even though he's FAA-qualified," he told LEN. Civilianization's bottom line, said Kelly, "is to get enforcement people doing enforcement work."

Brown and Kelly also noted other changes in the agency that will result in efficiency gains. To respond to emergency 911 calls for services, the NYPD will increase the number of radio cars on its three tours from 1,000 to 1,800. An agreement with the city's Emergency Medical Service and Fire Department will also slash the number of emergency calls to which the NYPD responds, estimated at over 4 million in 1989. As a result, police officers will not respond to 390,000 medical emergencies as it has in the past, nor will it respond at 60,000 non-residential fire scenes each year. "If we're needed, then all they have to do is call and then we'll go," said Kelly. The idea is to cut the time officers currently spend responding to emergency calls from 90 percent to 60 percent, and allow them to use 40 percent of their time "to do problem-identification and problem-solving," Kelly added.

Many of the specialized units that have been layered onto the NYPD over the years will be merged or eliminated. But that does not mean those functions will be abandoned, the officials said. "We'll do the function, but in a different way, with other units," said Brown. Most of the units will be merged at the precinct level, he said, a move that will allow their functions to continue but will cut out the overhead — supervisors, managers, support staff — that the specialized units entailed.

Throughout the organizational change and beyond, the NYPD will be adopting the community-policing philosophy on an agencywide basis. While the department has had a Community

Patrol Officer Program (CPOP) since the mid-1980's, Brown said his efforts will make the policing philosophy the "dominant style of policing for the city."

Efforts to make that pledge a reality are already underway. Effective in October, all Police Academy graduates will be assigned to CPOP for field training with a goal of raising the number of CPOP officers from the current 750 to 5,000 — a 523-percent increase. And henceforth, "all new police officers who come into the New York City Police Department will have been trained in community policing as their field training program," said Brown. Instruction in the techniques and skills associated with community policing are already underway at the Police Academy, and Brown said he will convene a committee "very shortly" to overhaul the academy's curriculum in line with his goal. The department also plans to hire a new training director who will be charged with "integrating recruit training, all of our in-service training programs, supervisory training, and managerial training to be reflective of community policing," he said. Potential recruits will be made aware of the shift in philosophy by a recruiting program built on "the concept of service and not around the idea of adventure," he added. More Internal Affairs personnel will be added to ensure that the integrity of recruits is not compromised, Kelly added.

Ultimately, said Brown, "we'll develop a process where we will integrate everything we do into community policing. . . . The objective is that if you want to change your style of policing, you'd better make sure that the systems that support the dominant style also change."

Brown also wants to make the Patrol Service Bureau a place where officers would choose to build their careers, perhaps by offering incentives to officers who stay on. For too long, officers have been programmed to believe that advancement lies in promotion or in specialized units. "I want to change that," he said. "I don't want to diminish anything, like the detectives, for example. I want them to continue to be elite people. But I want patrol also to be elite people, and the question is how do you do that. We'll be looking at a variety of ways to accomplish that objective, but what they are at this time

I don't know because we've never done it before."

Kelly said he thinks officers who elect to stay in the Patrol Service Bureau "will have a greater sense of satisfaction of actually seeing something worthwhile being accomplished — identifying a problem, solving a problem, working in a cooperative way to solve the problem. We hope that people will see the Patrol Service Bureau as a place where they can get a sense of satisfaction in doing a good job and working with the people of the city, and by seeing that, they'll want to stay in the uniformed branch of the department."

The Commissioner will continue to push for a residency rule that will require all new hires to live in New York City. The rule, which would need the approval of the state Legislature, would not affect current NYPD employees. Efforts to implement such a measure have always failed in the past, amid union objections that still stand. "It reduces the pool of available police officers and thereby, would reduce the effectiveness and quality of the recruits. Not that there are better recruits in the suburbs than in the city, but once you reduce the total pool, you've got to reduce the eventual quality," Joseph Mancini, a spokesman for the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, told LEN.

Brown considers the residency rule an integral part of the community-policing philosophy. Officers who live where they work show more concern for the community, which Brown said "makes a world of difference."

"We don't expect the quality [of applicants] to change. We'll do nothing to ever compromise our qualifications, our standards. That won't change. Any changes will be for the better," he stated.

Brown and Kelly said that the overall reaction of the rank-and-file and the PBA to the changes has been favorable and they did not expect much resistance to the plan. "We involved everybody in the process to begin with. Nobody's surprised by anything. I've had everyone participating with me," said Brown.

[A comprehensive program such as "Safe Streets, Safe City" is only as good as the financing that makes it happen. For an assessment of the plan's fiscal prospects, see sidebar, this page.]

Deep in the heart of taxes: city explores funding options

The ability of New York City officials to carry out the mammoth "Safe Streets, Safe City" criminal justice program, which includes a top-to-bottom reorganization of the Police Department and the hiring of thousands of new police officers, appears to hinge on whether the city can come up with the estimated \$1.8 billion needed to fund the plan over the next four years.

City officials interviewed by LEN remain publicly upbeat about those prospects — even though state and city deficits estimated in the billions of dollars are forecast for the next couple of years. They are marshaling support for a funding package — consisting of a property and payroll tax hike, and a lottery surcharge that would be used to pay for educational and social programs — to present to state lawmakers, on whose approval the plan de-

pends. "It's a well thought-out funding option and we're confident that it will prevail," said Rudy Ryles, a spokeswoman for Mayor David N. Dinkins.

Deputy Mayor for Public Safety Milton Mollen told LEN that the financing proposal is regarded by city officials "as the most feasible and the fairest way to fund" the program and one that "would have the least impact on taxpayers and which would spread the burden."

"We've also told [the Legislature] that if they don't like our plan, and they think they have a better way of doing it, fine," Mollen added.

In the view of some officials, including Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown, the very survival of the city, which has been wracked by unceasing reports of crime, depends on the implementation of the program. "My sense

is that it's not so much a question of can we afford it. I believe that at this point in our history, we cannot afford not to do it," Brown told LEN.

Presenting a unified front to the state Legislature is crucial to protect the viability of the plan, officials say. "If [state legislators] see some division in the city between the City Council and the Mayor on where that money should come from, that is probably not helpful overall," said an official close to City Council President Andrew Stein, who asked not to be identified. "While officially, Albany has the final say, they might not act unless the unanimous approval of the top city officials is there," the source added.

Gov. Mario Cuomo has pledged his support for Dinkins's program, said spokeswoman Karen Polk, but he can

Continued on Page 9

F.Y.I.

(A roundup of capsule information on emerging research and writing, policy and practice, and other professional developments of interest to readers. Those wishing additional information on a given subject should contact the individual and/or organization listed for that item.)

Research for the Ages

The Center for Applied Behavioral Sciences at Pennsylvania State University is seeking information that will help it to fulfill a contract awarded by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to examine the issue of mandatory retirement in public safety positions. The Federal Government exempted public safety officers from the Age Discrimination in Employment Act provision that outlawed age-based mandatory retirement. The EEOC is expected to determine if performance testing is a viable alternative to chronological age in making retirement decisions for persons in these job categories. The project's findings will be presented to Congress. The multidisciplinary project team is interested in receiving information, research and data sets related to ability tests used in retirement decision-making, job analyses of physically demanding jobs, test validation reports related to public safety positions, and empirical studies of deaths, injuries and illnesses in public safety settings. Contact: Dr. Robert Vance, Penn State University, (814) 865-3313. FAX: (814) 865-3309.

Family Matters

Survivors of Incest Anonymous Inc., a 12-step, self-help recovery program for victims of child sexual abuse, is offering an array of materials and support services, including literature, bimonthly bulletins and an information and referral hotline, that may be of interest to those dealing with the problem. Send SASE to: Survivors of Incest Anonymous Inc., P.O. Box 21817, Baltimore, MD 21222-6817, or call (301) 282-3400.

Offenders in the Community

The nation's Federal, state and local probation and parole populations grew to record levels during 1989, according to the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics, with nearly 3 million adults under non-incarcerative supervision. BJS announced Nov. 4 that the probation population rose last year by 5.6 percent to a record 2,520,479 adults as of Dec. 31. The parole population increased by 12.1 percent last year, to 456,797 parolees — also a record. BJS Director Steven D. Dillingham noted that "approximately three-fourths of all convicted offenders are being supervised in the community, not within prisons or jails." For copies of the bulletin "Probation and Parole 1989" (NCJ-125833), contact: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. (301) 251-5500.

Burning Down

The number of incendiary and suspicious structural fires in the United States continued to decline in 1989, according to a report released Nov. 5 by the National Fire Protection Association. The report, "Arson Trends and Patterns in the United States," said deaths and property damage associated with arson also decreased last year from 1988 figures. Contact: Michelle Perrault, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. (617) 984-7275.

Training Trailblazers Sought

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga., has launched a program of three annual awards to recognize significant contributions to law enforcement training in the United States. Nominations for honorees are being sought in the following categories: individual achievement, organizational achievement, and lifetime achievement for sustained significant leadership or contributions. For full award criteria and nomination forms, contact: Award of Excellence Screening Committee, c/o Assistant to the Director, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, GA 31524.

Safety First

The North Central Georgia Law Enforcement Academy, in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Highway Safety, has developed The Traffic Management System, a computer software set that stores, analyzes and retrieves traffic accident data in an effort to improve highway safety. The Traffic Management System can rank an area's most dangerous intersections in order to assign personnel for optimal impact on traffic safety, and can be used to generate pin or spot maps of areas most prone to traffic accidents. The software and documentation are free. Contact: John Marchant at (404) 528-2370, or write to the Computer Lab, North Central Georgia Law Enforcement Academy, 1672 Old Highway 41, Marietta, GA 30060.

Trend-Spotting

Butterworth-Heinemann, one of the leading publishers for the private security industry, has released a follow-up to its highly regarded study of private security, "Hallcrest Report I—Private Security and Police in America." The new work, "Private Security Trends: 1970 to 2000," was prepared by William C. Cunningham, John J. Strauchs and Clifford W. Van Meter, and analyzes the recent explosive growth of the private security industry and the need for a more cooperative relationship between private security and public law enforcement. Contact: Kevin Kopp, Butterworth-Heinemann, 80 Montvale Ave., Stoneham, MA 02180, (617) 438-8464, ext. 313.

Microwaves of trouble:

Lab tests, on-job experiences point to perils of traffic radar

Continued from Page 1

terms of power density, which is the amount of energy that flows each second through a square measure of space. It is safe to say that traffic radar units in use today produce non-thermal effects from their microwave radiation.

However, in an experiment conducted by Dr. Arthur Guy at the University of Washington between 1980 and 1984, rats were chronically exposed to non-thermal microwave radiation and the resulting incidence of cancers was significant. The March 12, 1990, version of the OHEA report by the EPA stated: "For modulated non-thermal RF radiation, the human evidence is inadequate and the animal evidence is 'limited' based on the finding of a field-induced increase in the incidence of carcinomas of all sites in rats in an experiment that produced minimal tissue heating. Therefore, the evidence of carcinogenicity for non-thermal modulated RF radiation dictates a classification as a 'possible,' or Class C, carcinogen. In this case it is not called a carcinogen risk factor since the radiation treatment alone induced the effects without an additional factor in the experiment."

This conclusion, too, was deleted from the EPA report.

Consequences of Chronic Exposure

A key phrase when referring to Dr. Guy's experiment is "chronically exposed." Take the case of the traffic officer who uses the traffic radar device in his work environment (the interior of the police vehicle). He is exposed to microwave radiation and the electromagnetic field from his radar unit for hours every day over a period of weeks, months and years. The cumulative total is thousands of hours in a very near field of exposure for the traffic officer.

In 1958, Arnold Sudbrink became a trooper for the Wisconsin Highway Patrol. During the normal course of his duties he was assigned to work traffic law enforcement and to use a radar device. This device was mounted inside the patrol vehicle and hung on a window behind his head, aimed forward to clock the speed of oncoming vehicles. This particular type of radar device had a power switch which was only used to turn the unit on at the start of the shift and to turn it off at the end of the shift. The modern "instant on-off" switch was not available to him.

In a letter dated February 10, 1987, Sudbrink wrote: "I operated radar for a number of years with the [radar unit] head mounted inside the squad car directly behind my head until shortly prior to the time I developed eye cancer we were given orders never to operate the radar in that position anymore."

Calls Made and Not Made

"Upon my resigning as a Trooper, I received a call from a lady who stated she worked for the Federal Government and that my name had come across her desk three times and she stated she felt there was a great possibility I had lost my eye because of operating radar. This lady would not give her name for fear of losing her job. She also contacted a local television station in my behalf. I was interviewed regarding my situation but she would not give them her name."

"The Sergeant in charge of radar training at the State Patrol Academy made a statement in the training class shortly after I resigned that the State might be facing a lawsuit because a Trooper had lost an eye and that Trooper might have a very good case against the state."

"Also, the lady who called advised

me to call a certain doctor. I talked to the doctor and he seemed very concerned about the condition dealing with the loss of my eye. He stated if the sets were defective it was possible that radar damage could result."

In a subsequent conversation with Arnold Sudbrink, he related the following story: "Shortly after my medical retirement, I received a call from the Colonel (Wisconsin State Highway Patrol), and he said that he was concerned about me and that he and a doctor were going to come to my house and talk and have the doctor examine me. They never came to my house and never returned my calls."

Defective or not defective, it is possible for the radar device to create a potentially adverse effect. Arnold Sudbrink is not the only trooper to develop eye cancer.

[Coming up in Part Two: Further evidence of, and corporate indifference to radar hazards.]

(Gary P. Poyner has been a trooper with the Ohio State Highway Patrol since 1980, and currently works in traffic enforcement. The holder of a master's degree in criminal justice from Xavier University in Cincinnati, his thesis on the relationship between rotating work schedules and police stress was used by a fact-finder in 1986 in awarding Ohio troopers a permanent shift schedule. In April, he prepared a report at the request of the FOP/Ohio Labor Council, entitled "Traffic Radar: Human Experimentation Without Consent." The report's recommendation that traffic radar antennas be placed outside police vehicles and in front of the officer's position was presented to the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol but never implemented.)

San Diego Sheriff triggers storm with separate fund for seized drug assets

Continued from Page 3

that the Sheriff had mentioned the secret account. But Drown thought it was established after he had left the department in August to undertake his campaign full time — and had warned Duffy that move was against county policy. "I told him that the county ordinance doesn't allow you to do that. I commented against it. I wouldn't have done it. This is the type of thing that creates a strained relationship with the board," he said.

Angered county officials said they would ask the San Diego County District Attorney's Office to investigate, but because Duffy may have paid the D.A.'s office a share of the money for its part in anti-drug efforts, the State's Attorney's Office may be called in to prevent a conflict of interest, said William J. Kelly, the county's assistant auditor and controller.

Duffy admitted to the Times that he had set up the fund but declined to elaborate further. Sgt. Glenn Revell, a Sheriff's Department spokesman, said Duffy believed that the money was legally under his control. "These are not county funds. These are Federal funds, and it's our belief that we're accountable to the Federal Government for this money, not the Board of Super-

visors," said Revell, who added he did not know how much money had been gathered in the separate account or what it was spent for. The U.S. Attorney's office told the Times that the Sheriff's Department had received \$318,865 in funds from drug seizures between July 1 and Sept. 30 — a period when Duffy should have deposited the money in the county treasury — but the agency's finance manager, Darold Donahoo, said he was not told about the funds.

"Nothing has come into my office," Donahoo said. "I heard about money floating around in another account, but we have not deposited anything in the county treasury since July 1. As far as I know, we've gotten no checks from asset forfeiture."

The agency has received over \$3 million in asset-forfeiture funds since the program was started in 1986, and Duffy has fought county officials over the issue of who controls the monies. Federal guidelines state that the asset-forfeiture funds are to be used only for law enforcement programs, especially anti-drug efforts. In June, Duffy tried to use \$450,000 to buy laptop computers, but was rebuffed by county supervisors, who wanted to use some of the funds for jail improvements. Duffy insisted that such spending violated

Federal guidelines, so supervisors decided to amend the ordinance to require that Duffy get specific approval before spending the funds.

"These are public funds!" said Supervisor Bilbray. "You can't take checks and slip them into a different bank account. This is the United States, not South America." Of Duffy, Bilbray said: "For a man who has years of public service as an elected official, this is one hell of a terrible way to depart the scene. I don't think there was criminal intent here; I think it was plain stupidity."

Revell said Duffy maintains that the Board of Supervisors "has no business" exerting its control over the asset-forfeiture funds, but Auditor Kelly disagreed. "My view is that the county of San Diego is the law enforcement agency, not the Sheriff's Department," he said. "The money goes to the local legislative body that appropriates it for expenditure."

When it's news about law enforcement that you want, there's really only one source that you need: Law Enforcement News.

Panel urges fine-tuning of force policy

Continued from Page 3

officer has probable cause to believe that certain factors are present.

"We just fell the language in some of the department directives could be improved to eliminate any misunderstanding...of what the policy was," Murphy told LEN. "I think that would be the most important recommendation."

Murphy told LEN that the department also needed to explain in plainer language the 1985 Supreme Court decision in *Tennessee v. Garner*, which established guidelines for the use of deadly force by police to prevent the escape of a fleeing felon. "In effect, the Supreme Court decision was coming into harmony with the department's policy. By changing the language, [the department] could reduce any possible ambiguity," he said.

The committee found the department's training in the use of firearms to be generally excellent. "Throughout the recruit curriculum, there is constant emphasis on the use of restraint in the exercise of police powers, particularly deadly physical force," said the report. "Major in-service firearms instruction occurs twice each year when every uniformed member of the service at every rank must attend an all-day outdoor training cycle during the summer and an indoor cycle during the winter." The department began to supplement those training cycles this year with a

special program in tactical approaches to firearms safety, which includes a review of alternatives to the use of deadly force.

The report went on to urge that the department consider revising its arsenal of non-lethal weapons by adding the Arwen 37 non-lethal projectile launcher, which has an effective range of 100 yards, and by eliminating the requirement that electronic stun guns be mounted on a six-foot pole, to permit hand-held use "depending on the circumstance."

The committee also recommended that the NYPD organize a group of specialists who would be charged with investigating police shooting incidents. "This group would be loosely structured (similar to the Hostage Negotiation Team) and would operate under the direction of a group leader, a ranking officer with expertise in police shootings who would oversee each investigation to its completion and present it to the Department's Firearms Discharge Review Board," the report stated. The team would be composed of "experienced investigators, crime scene and ballistics experts," as well as representatives from the Internal Affairs Division, the Legal Bureau, the Trauma Unit, the Public Information Division and the Community Affairs Division.

Public confidence in the police could be greatly enhanced by publicly disclosing the final administrative deter-

mination of police-involved shooting incidents, noted the report. It suggested that the Firearms Discharge Review Board periodically report its findings, as is done on an annual basis by the Civilian Complaint Review Board. "If something like that were issued, possibly once a year, it would be very reassuring to the public and the public would see how many of these difficult cases

the officers face and how good their performance is. And it would identify those small number of cases where guidelines aren't followed or some disciplinary or other action is taken. That gives everybody a good view of exactly what's going on," said Murphy.

The report commended the NYPD on its "systematic approach" before making a final decision on whether to

adopt the 9mm semiautomatic pistol for general use as the authorized service weapon. The department, after much study, purchased and distributed 500 semiautomatic pistols for use by selected units on a trial basis to evaluate their effectiveness. Each discharge is carefully analyzed, the report noted, to determine its effectiveness in the areas of performance, reliability and safety

Omaha agencies eliminate the middleman on airwaves

Continued from Page 3

have to contact his own dispatcher, who in turn would contact the dispatcher in the local jurisdiction. "Between them, they would have to relay information back and forth, which is time-consuming, and in many cases, the vital information is lost. So we tried to find something that would help everybody to communicate with each other directly and immediately, and this is what we did," Parker explained.

But most importantly, the arrangement offers an additional "channel" of safety to area law enforcement officers. "Of course, you want to cooperate with law enforcement agencies, but the other reason [for the channel] is officer safety. That's a bigger concern more and more everyday now. With the high mobility

of the criminal element that we deal with now, it becomes more important for the surrounding agencies to know what each one is doing," said Parker.

While the channel is intended only for emergencies or tactical situations that require an influx of police resources, it can also be used by officers in various jurisdictions to share information.

"If we have a robbery in one of the small towns that the State Patrol or one of the sheriff's offices responds to, and they have a description of a vehicle, they can immediately go to channel and utilize that as an emergency broadcast," said Parker. "Again, we have the problem of going through different dispatchers and losing part of the information. So this way, an officer can pick up his microphone and report directly

to our operator, who in turn can contact all of the other agencies and ask them to listen or he can rebroadcast in an emergency situation."

The channel has been utilized twice since it became multijurisdictional, said Parker, and in one instance, aided in the capture of a suspect being pursued by a state trooper, who called for assistance on the channel. "It was over within a matter of minutes," Parker said.

"Once the idea that it's there hits everybody, I think it will be utilized much more," he added.

Omaha police officials have made it clear that the channel is not to be used for social calls, and the channel will be controlled and monitored by the Police Department to ensure that doesn't happen, Parker added.

How to pay the piper:

NYC pushes funding proposal for \$1.8B CJ plan

Continued from Page 7

do little else than offer moral support. "This is not a state-funded plan," she told LEN. "What the city has to do is make its pitch to the Legislature for whatever appropriate funding measures are necessary here."

Republicans, led by Senate Majority Leader Ralph Marino, have already expressed opposition to the Mayor's proposed 0.1-percent payroll tax, charging that it would unfairly burden suburban commuters who work in New York City. The payroll tax would cost a taxpayer earning \$50,000 a year about \$1 a week during the first year of the plan, and \$1.50 in subsequent years. Marino has not wavered in his opposition to such a tax in the weeks since the plan was announced, said Bill Stevens, a spokesman for the Senator.

"He does not believe it to be a proper function for a local government to charge people for what is clearly a local responsibility," said Stevens. "Local government has a function to provide for police protection and that doesn't change no matter what other situations might change."

Mollen countered by saying that commuters have a "definite stake" in paying for extra police protection. "Commuters who come into the city would benefit from the additional protection," he said. "Every survey we've taken shows that the number-one problem in the minds of all business people is crime and safety. It's a fact in determining whether they want to stay in business here or go elsewhere. If they don't stay in business here, that means commuters' jobs are in jeopardy."

Opposition to a payroll tax has already prompted City Council Speaker Peter Vallone to offer a pared-down

version of the plan — one that could be financed almost entirely by a 25-cent surcharge on lottery tickets sold in New York City. Vallone told a joint session of the state Assembly's Ways and Means Committee and Codes Committee late last month that he opposed any payroll tax that does not include commuters.

The City Council plan would use the lottery surcharge to pay for 5,000 new police hires and to expand courts and jails. It would not, however, include funding for any of the social programs, most targeting youths at risk for criminal activity, that are the centerpiece of the Dinkins plan. It would also include legislation to ensure that the funds would be used only for the criminal justice system. Officials from both camps are continuing their negotiations, said Vallone spokesman Mike Clenendin, in an effort to present a unified program to state legislators.

"We're hopeful that the [Dinkins] Administration will sit down with us for some serious negotiations and that we can come up with an agreed-upon plan as quickly as possible. After that, we'll both have to lobby together to see if Albany will accept what we're seeking," Clenendin told LEN.

Vallone's plan would also negate the need for more property taxes, costing the averaging single-family homeowner an extra \$20 a year, which some observers feel would drive more middle-class residents out of New York.

Even without Republican opposition to aspects of the plan's funding, the fiscal situation for both the state and the city is gloomy at best. The state expects a \$3-billion shortfall in fiscal 1992, and the city's budget deficit has been estimated at \$1 billion to \$2 billion, with

both figures subject to change — for the worse — at any time. Both governments are preparing to take drastic steps — perhaps the most austere seen since the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970's — to stanch the flow of red ink. A continuing economic downturn would curtail both city and state revenues and could jeopardize "Safe City, Safe Streets."

"I think chances for funding [the plan] are not good because of the state's and the city's disastrous deficits," said Gerald W. Lynch, the president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice and chairman of the New York City Police Foundation. "I don't really have any other hope because we're not going to get any money out of the Federal Government, the state's broke and the city's in bad shape." But Lynch said that the parts of the plan that call for increasing the numbers of police officers would

probably be funded somehow because that part of the program is "the most dramatic, the most visible and the most sought after by the public," he said.

Opposition to taxes may be blunted by recent surveys that have shown that the public — including commuters — are willing to pay the costs of increased public safety, said Thomas Reppetto, president of the New York City Citizens Crime Commission. Reppetto noted a recent Marist Poll that showed overall public support for increased taxes to pay for police, with three out of four commuters agreeing to such a proposal.

"I think they'll get [the financing] in some form. Whether they'll get the full amount, what the precise funding will be, what the timetable will be, I'm not sure...but I believe they'll get a substantial portion of the plan," he said.

Most observers agree that the next two months will be crucial to the survival of "Safe Streets, Safe City." A special Legislative session is scheduled for December, when the city is expected to make its unified pitch, and the City Council will probably act on the tax proposals after the holidays.

As for alternatives to the Dinkins program should funding efforts fall short, First Deputy Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly said the NYPD will work with whatever it can get. "If for some reason we get fewer cops than the plan calls for, then we would employ them as efficiently and effectively as we can. But we're not backing away from the plan or looking for a fallback position. The plan is what the Mayor asked for, the plan is what the Commissioner produced, and we think that's what the city needs," he told LEN.



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899 Tenth Avenue, John Jay Square, New York, N.Y. 10019. (212) 237-8423

Faculty Position. The Department of Criminal Justice at Temple University is accepting applications for faculty positions to begin September 1991.

Candidates should have a doctorate or other terminal degree in criminal justice or a related field. All research specialties will be considered. Applications from female and minority candidates are strongly encouraged.

Send complete application, including vita, three letters of reference, and research reprints or preprints, before Jan. 2, 1991, to: Dr. Dorothy Kagehiro, Criminal Justice Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. (215) 787-1643. AA/EEO.

Executive Director. The University of Michigan invites applications and nominations for the position of

executive director of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). The executive director will be appointed to the staff of the university's Center for Political Studies, if appropriate, as a research scientist, and will also be appointed, if appropriate, as a professor in a relevant department or school at the university.

Selection criteria will include: demonstrated capability for successful leadership and management of a complex social science organization; an interdisciplinary perspective in keeping with the diverse substantive and technical areas in which the ICPSR works; proven capacity to plan, prepare, and submit successful proposals to funding agencies in the public and private sectors; substantive and technical conversance with the use,

preparation, management and distribution of computer-readable data for instruction and research in the social sciences; a Ph.D. or equivalent in a social science discipline or related area; research and publications commensurate with appointment to research scientist and/or professor in the university.

The successful candidate should be prepared to assume the position on Sept. 1, 1991. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Applications and nominations should be submitted by Jan. 1, 1991, with vita, resume, and names of references, to: Chair, ICPSR Search Committee, Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, Room 4080, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.

Police Officers. Oakland, Calif., is seeking candidates for appointment as police officers.

New police officers are classified as trainees and are compensated at \$2,690 per month until successful completion of the police academy. Salary for officers then increases to \$3,258-\$3,928 per month, include 9-percent city-paid retirement benefits.

For more information, call: (415) 273-3338.

CRIME SCENE SPECIALIST

Collier County Sheriff's Office, Naples, Florida, is accepting applications for an immediate opening for a LEO-certified Crime Scene Specialist. Applications accepted until February 1, 1991 from High School graduate or GED. Four years crime scene and related experience required. Photography, latent print comparison, IAI membership and knowledge of crime scene technologies preferred. Excellent benefits, state retirement system. Equal opportunity employer. For further information and/or application, contact: Personnel Division, Collier County Sheriff's Office, 3301 East Tamiami Trail, Naples, FL 33964. (813) 774-4434.

Teamwork gets the job done in Seattle

Continued from Page 3

over onto Nesbitt Avenue, a mixed residential-commercial zone that runs parallel to Aurora, angering business owners and frightening residents. "What we're seeing is drug dealing in the back of these motels, the prostitutes luring their customers to the back of the motels [on Nesbitt], turning their tricks in the cars. So the area was inundated with narcotics and prostitution," said Magan, who estimated that at least 70 percent of those arrested in the area are from outside the neighborhood.

Police, fed-up residents, and community and merchant associations held meetings this fall in an effort to do something about the worsening situation, which has festered for years. "I came up with the idea of barricading the street—actually cutting it off from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.—with the use of temporary barricades, horizontally striped with luminous taping and flashing lights, specifically saying, 'No Trespassing, No Loitering, Local Access Only,'" said Magan, a native New Yorker who is a fourth-generation police officer. The plan was temporarily shelved after intense press scrutiny even though Magan said it was supported by "85 percent" of the 200 residents who attended a Nov. 5 strategy meeting.

Cat Mewsheller, the president of the Licton Springs Community Council, which has been spearheading the anti-crime program, said she felt gratified by the "overwhelming" response of the community to the problem. The meeting showed cynics "that the cops and the community cared and that we were trying to do something," she said.

The meeting resulted in a multi-phase proposal to reduce criminal activity in the area. The first phase includes providing additional "emphasis patrols" of police officers in cars and on bicycles in the target area, with two officers assigned exclusively to a five-block area where many of the problems have occurred. "Each time our anti-crime teams go out at night, they'll go out for an hour and come back in with an arrest from that area," said Magan.

As part of the second phase, residents, businesses and the City of Seattle are increasing and upgrading lighting to rob criminals of the cover of darkness that allowed them to engage in criminal activities. Signs warning of

a "drug-free zone" have been posted near a local school, and police are encouraging residents to participate in block-watch programs and instructing them on how to report crimes. They are also trying to expedite demolition permits so that owners of abandoned properties that have been taken over by drug dealers can raze them more quickly.

The third phase took place on Nov. 17 when about 25 residents and Community Police Team members participated in a nine-hour cleanup operation. Local businesses and merchants supplied food, tools and trucks to the volunteers, who filled three trucks with six-foot-high flatbeds with used needles, syringes, condoms and bottles. They also pruned hedges and trees to allow better police surveillance of criminal activity. "It was an all-around good effort, said Magan, and as a result, "officers who now patrol the area can have a clear line of sight between the side streets and can actually catch up with the drug runners, the drug dealers and the prostitutes."

After an evaluation expected in early January, police and residents will meet again to decide if the program has alleviated problems or whether more stringent action—including revising local traffic patterns and erecting the nighttime barricades—should be taken.

"We're going to stick with the plan step by step. We're not going to give up," said Mewsheller, who noted a "definite decrease" in criminal activity since implementation of the measures began.

Mewsheller praised the work of Seattle police, particularly the North Precinct Community Police Team. "That's probably the best organization a precinct ever thought of," Mewsheller said, adding that such teams will help to end the "us against them" attitudes that often characterize relations between police and the public.

"I really like the Community Police Teams," she said. "They're this kind of strange group that tries to deal with things in an unorthodox manner."

But Mewsheller said that neighborhood residents cannot expect the police to solve all of their problems. "The cops can help us, but they're not going to solve it in the end. I'm a strong believer in people power. Unless everybody works together, you don't accomplish anything. You have to work as a team."

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND PROVOST

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, one of the nine senior colleges of The City University of New York, invites applications for the position of Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost. A liberal arts college in midtown Manhattan, John Jay College prepares its 9,000 undergraduate and graduate students for careers related to its unique justice and public service missions. The curriculum is interdisciplinary and strives for the integration of humanistic and professional studies. It offers undergraduate and graduate, including the doctorate in conjunction with the Graduate School and University Center of The City University of New York.

In addition to being responsible for the day-to-day academic administration of the college, budget planning and allocation, and serving as Deputy to the President, the Senior Vice President plays a vital role in furthering faculty development, and curricular excellence and innovation with an increasingly multicultural emphasis. We seek a candidate who will address the challenges and opportunities of this special purpose college with enthusiasm and creativity. Evidence of comprehensive and imaginative academic leadership, scholarly achievement, college teaching experience, and an earned doctorate are essential.

The deadline for the receipt of letters of application with curriculum vitae and nominations is February 1, 1991. John Jay College is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and encourages nomination and applications from women, minorities, and the physically challenged.

Correspondence should be sent to:

Ms. P. B. Maul
Secretary to the Search Committee
Room 625T
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
The City University of New York
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, New York 10019

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LEN-111590

POLICE PATROL OFFICER Kettering, Ohio (pop. 62,000)

The City of Kettering is accepting applications from experienced Police Officers (only), through its Lateral Entry Program for consideration to fill current and near future Patrol Officer vacancies. The Kettering Police Department is an accredited agency with a national reputation for excellence.

Qualifications: Candidates must have successfully completed at least one year of service as a full-time Police Officer with a city, county or municipal police agency. Candidates must not have been out of active law enforcement status for more than one year at the time of appointment. Candidates must have an Associate's Degree from an accredited college or university or the equivalent college credits and be actively enrolled in a Baccalaureate Degree Program.

Salary & Benefits: Salary range is \$12.54 per hour (\$26,083 per year) to \$16.60 per hour (\$34,528 per year) with entry rate dependent upon experience and training. Extensive fringe benefits provided.

Application Deadline: Candidates must have a completed application on file with the Personnel Department by December 31, 1990.

Contact: Personnel Department, Kettering Government Center, 3600 Shroyer Road, Kettering, OH 45429. Tel.: (513) 296-2446. EOE.

Upcoming Events

DECEMBER

11-12. **Counterterrorism Driving.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$615.

11-12. **New Technologies & Applications for Emergency Communications Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$275.

12-14. **Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Binghamton, N.Y. Fee: \$400.

12-14. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla. Fee: \$295.

13-14. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fee: \$375.

13-14. **Use of Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Vero Beach, Fla. Fee: \$275.

13-14. **Robbery & Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J. Fee: \$300.

13-14. **Drug & Narcotic Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$275.

15-16. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$275.

17-18. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police

7-18. **Line Supervision.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$575.

7-18. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$595.

7-18. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.

7-Feb. 15. **Certificate Program in Delinquency Control.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$2,500.

7-March 15. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$2,000.

7-March 22. **Command & Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$950 (SLEI members); \$1,500 (non-members).

8-12. **Fourth International Training Seminar of the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers.** To be held in West Palm Beach, Fla. Fee: \$235 (ASLET members); \$285 (non-members).

9-11. **Practical Homicide Investigation.** Presented by IPAC Training. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$350.

14-15. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$375.

14-15. **Terrorist Tactics & Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$175.

14-18. **Polygraph Techniques in Child Sexual Abuse Investigations.** Presented by the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. To be held in Fort McClellan, Ala.

14-18. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

14-18. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

14-18. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

14-18. **Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$395.

14-18. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$365.

15-19. **Traffic Accident Records &**

Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

16-17. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$375.

16-18. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

18-19. **Physical Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando Fla. Fee: \$375.

21-24. **Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

21-25. **Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

21-25. **Introductory TEAM-UP with a Database Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

21-Feb. 1. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

21-Feb. 1. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

21-Feb. 1. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

22-24. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$495.

22-24. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Detroit. Fee: \$495.

28-30. **Street Survival '91.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Memphis, Tenn. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).

28-30. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$495.

28-30. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$495.

28-Feb. 1. **Retail Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$365.

28-Feb. 1. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

28-Feb. 1. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of

Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

28-Feb. 1. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.

28-Feb. 1. **Video Production Workshop I.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.

28-Feb. 1. **Psycho-physiological Fundamentals in the Detection of Deception.** Presented by the Department of Defense

Polygraph Institute

28-Feb. 1. **Fundamentals of Courtroom Testimony for Polygraph Examiners.** Presented by the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute

28-Feb. 15. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

31-Feb. 1. **The Reid Advanced Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$345.

The taxman cometh for Indiana officers

Continued from Page 1

compliance with tax statutes and advising delinquent taxpayers to settle the matter as soon as possible. "We have been encouraging people, if they know they didn't report the income, to amend their tax return and get it over with," Stumpf told LEN, "because the other alternative is that you'll be called in for an audit. And the sooner it gets taken care of, the better, because penalties and interest run on that from the due date of the tax return."

Stumpf said that cooperation by the affected agencies has been "excellent" and noted that the IRS and the police have been partners in other cases, particularly in drug enforcement operations because the IRS put liens on drug dealer profits and property.

Between 600 and 700 of Indianapolis' 1,000-member police force work part-time jobs and may be affected by the IRS probe, said police spokesman Andrew E. Stoner. "That is not to suggest, however, that anywhere near that number have not dutifully reported what they earned," Stoner told LEN.

The Police Department is complying with the IRS investigation by supplying the service with the work permits that officers working part-time jobs are required to file with the Police Department's personnel department—a move that was authorized by Police Chief Paul Amice. Sheriff Joseph G. McAttee has a similar policy for his deputies. IRS investigators will review the permits as well as the tax returns of the affected officers.

"We're limiting our role to simply providing the information that's been requested that is public record and leaving it at that," Stoner added.

Any action taken by the IRS officials against an officer will have no effect on his standing in the Police Department, said Stoner, unless they "fall into a felony category of some type," in which case a conviction would result in dismissal.

Officials of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 86, which represents officers in nine Marion County law enforcement agencies, including the Indianapolis Police Department, has conducted seminars to provide their members with "general information" about the IRS probe.

"The major issue that people seemed to be concerned about was the handling of residential apartments which have been provided in return for security work... and whether that is considered income," said FOP president Leo Blackwell.

The FOP is advising members who may be in arrears to consult their own personal tax preparers. "We are not in a

position — nor do we want to be — of providing tax information to our officers," Blackwell said. "I think that all of our police officers are honest and law-abiding persons. There may be some questions in their minds as to what is reportable income and what is not. We've attempted to answer those questions and refer them to their individual tax preparers if there is a problem."

Working lunchtime may pay off

Continued from Page 5

overtime being paid," Rainey added.

"The jury found that [the city] did adopt [the 207K provision] but they still owed these guys regular time," said Diehl.

No decision has been made by the city on whether to appeal the jury's finding, Rainey said, with officials waiting for Saffels' judgment on damages before taking any action. That judgment is expected by mid-December.

Diehl told LEN that if Saffels decides to award damages to the officers, the tab to the City of Shawnee could run into the thousands of dollars. He has filed a statement of damages with the court including \$90,614 in actual damages — computed through Oct. 22 — and made a request for liquidated damages "which can be in an amount equal to the actual damages" or an additional \$90,614. The judge could award as much as \$261,416, with liquidated damages, plus attorneys' fees and court costs.

"All of those damages are still accumulating until we get a decision" since the city apparently has not changed the unfair labor practice, Diehl added.

Shawnee Police Chief Chester Hall declined to directly comment on the case, but said: "When it's all said and done and they tell how to adjust my hours, I will."

Listings in the Upcoming Events section of Law Enforcement News are absolutely free.

When you plan your next conference, workshop or training program, reach out to the cream of professional law enforcement by listing the program in LEN.

For details, call (212) 237-8442.

For further information

American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003 (414) 279-5700.

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303 (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296 (409) 294-1669/70.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, School of Public Administration, 3601 South Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (312) 743-2497.

Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, Building 3195, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5114 (205) 848-3336.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501 1-800-235-4723.

IPAC Training Inc., 1 Woodfield Lake, Suite 139, Schaumburg, IL 60173. (708) 240-2200.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502) 588-6987.

National Crime Seminars, P.O. Box 39514, Chicago, IL 60639-0514 (312) 745-4392.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305) 776-7500.

National Victim Center, 307 W 7th St.,

Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102 (817) 877-3355.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350 (617) 239-7033.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 876-1600.

SEARCH Group Inc., 7311 Greenhaven Dr., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831 (916) 392-2550.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707 (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 1-800-323-4011.

University of Delaware, Law Enforcement Seminars, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302) 573-4440.

Van Meter & Associates, P.O. Box 21313, Columbus, OH 43221 1-800-331-8025. (In Ohio (614) 451-7780.)

Law Enforcement News

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Traffic hazard:

Radar devices, a basic tool for traffic patrollers, may be patently dangerous to the health of police. A veteran Ohio trooper weighs the damning evidence.

On Page 1.

Also in this issue:

It's big, it's expensive, and it's what the doctor ordered for the NYPD. It's the "Safe Streets, Safe City" plan for fighting crime in the Big Apple. Get the details, on Page 1.

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